45. M/s. J. B. Dadachandji & Co.

46. M/s. Shroff & Co.

47. M/s. Rajendra Narain & Co.

48. M/s. Khaitan & Co.

49. M/s. Orr Dignam & Co.

50. Shri B. K. Chaudhary

51. Shri R. P. Kapur

Suppliers of currency note papers

3035. SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) who are the suppliers of the currency note paper for the one rupee, two rupee, five rupee notes for the security Printing Press India, Nasik Road, Maharashtra; and

(b) what is the extent of the contract and the conditions laid down for the supplier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) The currency/bank note paper required by Currency Note Press is supplied by Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad. As it is not possible for the Security Paper Mill to meet the entire requirements of both the Presses, *viz.*, Currency Note Press, Nashik Road and Bank Note Press, Dewas—imports were resorted to from 1984-85 onwards. As per the contract dated 12.11.85 on the basis of global tender, with M/s. Portals Ltd., U.K., the following conditions are laid down:—

(1) Total quantity is 10500 MT of Currency/bank note paper of all denominations except Re. 1/- for both the Currency Note Press, Nashik Road and Bank Note Press, Dewas.

(2) The quantity indicated above will be supplied in two phases (Phase I of 5500 MT to be completed by December, 1987 and Phase II of 5000 MT to be supplied from 1988).

(3) Terms of payment — 100 percent FOB cost through divisible, confirmed and irrevocable rotating Letter of Credit.

Production of imitated fish, chicken and meat food products

3036. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a UK company is producing various food products from a mould Fusarium graninerun as imitation of fish, chicken and meat;

(b) whether this food product contains about 45 per cent protein 13 per cent fat, similar to grilled beef; and

(c) whether any similar development is on the cards in this country in any of its research and development units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Concessions from State Governments for central projects

3037. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that Government of India have decided that no assistance in the form of concessions from State Government can be accepted for Central projects;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, for what reasons the Government of Maharashtra's request for cost sharing scheme for

conversion of gauge in Marathwada was not accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) to (c) With a view to ensure that the outlays for the projects reflected the total cost of the Central Projects and were evaluated realistically, as also to eliminate the possibility of using the 'concessions' as inducement for locating the Central projects in various States, instructions were issued as early as in July, 1969, restraining the Central Ministries/project authorities from seeking from the State Governments land or services free of cost/concessional rates. The rationale for these instructions was that while offering facilities at concessional prices, the State Governments have, nevertheless, to incur expenditure on them and make provision in the State Plans. Consequently, there was no net gain to the economy as a whole, as part of the cost was merely transferred from the Centre to the State Governments.

These instructions were reiterated in December, 1983, apart from the above reasons, also because of the added considerations that the States' Budgets should not be burdened by providing for the concessions given to Central projects; and that the resources the States were able to generate should be more appropriately utilised for providing for basic social infrastructure and for programmes aimed at poverty alleviation.

N.R.I. Scheme

3038. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the N.R.I. scheme for importing Foreign Films was introduced;

(b) what is the total amount of foreign exchange earned in this period and the number and the names of foreign films imported;

(c) whether Government is aware that this scheme has created a wave of imported pornographic films in the country and the number of classics imported is reduced considerably; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to stop this wave of import of pornographic films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The Policy for import of Foreign Films by non-resident Indians was announced by the Central Government on 12-10-1984.

(b) The total amount of foreign exchange realised by National Film Development Corporation as canalisation fee from import of feature films by non-resident Indians during the period from 12-10-1984 to 31-7-1987 is Rs. 2.94 crores. Out of 260 foreign feature films approved by National Film Development Corporation for import by non-resident Indians 172 films, canalisation fee in respect of which has been received by the Corporation, have been imported or are under importation by non-resident Indians during this period. Names of the films imported under importation are given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below)

(c) Before public exhibition, all films are required to be certified by the Central Board of Film Certification as per the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and the guidelines issued thereunder by the Central Government. The guidelines *inter alia* provide that the Central Board of Film Certification, while certifiying a film for public exhibition, will ensure that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity.